

# LABOR CLARION

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## Employers Are Warned By Montana's Senator Not to Play With Fire

"It is rank hypocrisy to grant workers the right to organize and concede their right to strike, and then to deprive them of that right by court injunctions.

"The issues in this case, stripped of all its trimmings, is a fight on the part of organized labor for an opportunity to meet organized capital and organized wealth."

These were the striking utterances of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana in the New York Supreme Court at Brooklyn in opposing the application of the New York Merchants' Association and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce for an injunction against the International Association of Longshoremen and the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, both American Federation of Labor unions.

### Case of National Importance

When Senator Wheeler learned that the New York bosses were after the injunction he volunteered his services to the unions. On his arrival in New York he was met at the station by a delegation of 3000 union members, who cheered him vigorously.

The senator told newspaper men that the case is of national importance. If the injunction should be granted he predicted a wave of strikes would sweep the country as a result of "open shop" drives which other employers would be encouraged to institute.

Wheeler's speech to the court lasted three and one-half hours. Veteran court attaches said it was the most brilliant address ever delivered there.

Wheeler charged that the employers were resorting to subterfuge in bringing the injunction action in a state court. Granting their application, he said, would amount to "local nullification" of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act.

"If this case had been brought in the federal court, where it should have been brought, it would have met with the Norris-LaGuardia statute, and I haven't the slightest doubt an injunction would promptly have been denied," the senator said.

### Elasticity of Constitution

"This practice tends to break down the confidence we all have in our system of government and takes away the liberties of American workers.

"The only reason that the American Constitution has survived as the greatest document of all time is that the courts have interpreted it in such a way as to meet the advance of civilization.

"When the Norris-LaGuardia act was passed, its restriction on injunctions was made a matter of public policy of the United States government. If this case was in a federal court the law would prevent its being heard. And it is a federal issue which they are undertaking to bring into a state court."

"And when we find, as we do in these labor injunction cases, the courts writing the law and bringing men in and sending them to jail without

trial, we are breaking down the fundamental precepts of liberty.

"The argument that labor always has the right to appeal from these injunction proceedings is hardly a fair one. Once an injunction has been granted the damage is done. And experience has shown that labor bodies rarely have the money to pay the enormous costs involved in the preparation of voluminous records for appeal purposes.

### Attempt to Smash Labor Dangerous

"Labor must have organization to meet organized capital. The fundamental right of action belongs to every man. No one stood on the floor of the United States Senate to defend some of the notorious injunctions of the past. Why? Because they outraged the sense of decency and righteousness of even such conservative leaders as former Senators Reed of Pennsylvania and Fess of Ohio."

Wheeler warned employers they were "playing with fire" in trying to smash labor organizations.

"When you seek to destroy organized labor unions, you know not what you do," he emphasized. "When you try to destroy organized labor in this country you are attempting to destroy the bulwark of liberty. You are sowing the seeds of your own destruction."

The injunction sought by the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce would restrain members of the Longshoremen and the Teamsters from refusing to handle goods which are brought to or are to be taken away from local piers. About 75,000 men are involved in the controversy.

### LABOR MAN GETS BIG OHIO JOB

Ora B. Chapman, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, has been appointed as Director of Industrial Relations for the State of Ohio by Governor-elect Martin L. Davey. Chapman, who rose from the ranks as a painter in Dayton, is regarded as well qualified for the important job.

## To Press Epic Plans

Great interest attaches to the news from Los Angeles that the Epic program of Upton Sinclair will occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the coming session of the California Legislature.

Senator-elect Culbert L. Olson, chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, is quoted as saying that "bills are to be prepared on all matters called for by the Democratic platform." These include repeal of the state sales tax so far as necessities are concerned, and a state income tax on individuals and business.

An initiative measure which would set up machinery for the creation of co-operative self-help groups over the state under the jurisdiction of a director is one of the proposals in which Olson is said to be greatly interested.

This measure, which will be presented to the Legislature, provides that a portion of the proceeds from the state unemployment bonds be used to finance the co-operative project, with a percentage of federal money for unemployment relief, if possible.

## Oakland 'Tribune' Is Subject of Charges By Newspaper Guild

Charging Publisher Joseph R. Knowland with violating the National Recovery Act by discharging three trusted employees for joining the Newspaper Guild, that organization this week launched a protest campaign against the Oakland "Tribune."

The campaign was made necessary because Knowland refused to reinstate the discharged men, or to deal with a committee from the San Francisco Bay Newspaper Guild, a branch of the American Newspaper Guild.

Dean S. Jennings, executive secretary, representing more than 200 newspaper writers and employees in the Bay region, revealed that seven radio stations in this district refused to sell program time to the Guild.

"We're afraid of the 'Tribune,'" said one radio station manager. "They could file suits against us and ruin the station in no time if we sold you fellows a quarter hour."

Another declared, "I have been told that our radio programs would be jerked from the columns of the 'Tribune' if we sold you any time."

Jennings sent a protest telegram against this unprecedented radio censorship to the Federal Communications Commission at Washington. Meanwhile, asking for "fair play against un-American tactics," the Guild opened its campaign, asking 'Tribune' readers to cancel their subscriptions until the discharged men were reinstated.

The discharged men were Estoly Ward, rewrite man for ten years; Ronald Scofield, on the telegraph desk, and Wallace Vaughan, chief librarian.

The newspaper men assert that Section 7-a of the N.I.R.A. specifically states that employees of any organization have the right to organize and bargain collectively. Knowland, they say, has broken this law by discharging Ward, Scofield and Vaughan, all of whom were active on the "Tribune" chapter of the Guild.

The publisher, according to a Guild committee, also intimidated his entire editorial staff to the extent that nine other members of the Guild resigned from the organization to protect their jobs.

Fear of the "Tribune's" power has also extended to other advertising mediums sought by the Guild for its campaign.

"Operators of the colored slides in the Key System waiting room at the Ferry building refused to sell space to the Guild on the ground that 'we cannot hurt the 'Tribune,'" Jennings said. "Owners of a sound truck in Oakland took a similar stand. They said: 'We're too friendly with the City Council and the police to take a chance. Why, Knowland would have us out of business in no time.' Apparently one man, a publisher, can destroy the so-called 'freedom of the press and the air.'

The San Francisco Guild's campaign is indorsed by Heywood Broun.

## Large Corporations Out of Bread Line

If prosperity must begin at the top and trickle down, then at least a few workers should be around the corner by this time if they are fortunate enough to be employed by some of the larger corporations of the country.

According to the research department of the Electrical Workers the total dividends paid to stockholders in August of this year was \$245,625,000. This is \$30,000,000 more than was paid out in August of last year. And the total paid to stockholders during the first eight months of 1934 was greater than what they received during the whole year of 1933.

And turning from dividends to profits, the figures reveal that the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company made 215 times as much profit in the first half of 1934 as it did for the same period a year ago. From January to June, inclusive, in 1933, its profits were \$765,120. In 1934 for the same six months they jumped up to \$2,416,887.

The American Rolling Mills had a net loss of \$659,325 in 1933. This year they profited to the extent of \$2,018,148 for the first six months. The Tidewater Associated Oil Company boosted its profits of \$174,354 last year to \$2,678,385 during the first half of 1934.

And then the du Ponts. All known safety devices seem to have prevented any financial explosion at the powder works. Their net income in 1933 was \$11,277,550, which talent was not wrapped in a napkin, for this year they have been rewarded with \$23,553,589.

As a connected subject, though in a different

field, is the case of the non-union "Saturday Evening Post," concerning which J. David Stern recently penned the following editorial in the New York "Evening Post":

"Earnings of the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the 'Saturday Evening Post,' show a sensational gain for the nine months ended September 30.

"The Saturday Evening Post' is the leading anti-Roosevelt weekly. Of the administration it says in its October 20, 1934, number: 'Practically every citizen must suffer from business stagnation and from fear on the part of those who ordinarily invest and go into business enterprise.'

"Net profit from Curtis Publishing Company for the first nine months of 1934 is \$5,214,738, compared with \$1,306,372 for the corresponding 1933 period.

"We can see no real gain in making it impossible to make profits and to pay dividends," says the 'Saturday Evening Post,' in a recent editorial attacking Roosevelt.

"September quarter earnings also spurted sharply for Curtis Publishing Company, net income amounting to \$1,483,367, against a loss of \$194,354 in the September, 1933, quarter.

"In this case of the expenditure of government funds," says the 'Saturday Evening Post,' 'the money is not free . . . It does not come out of the air, but has to be paid for by rich and poor alike, in the sweat of labor, in sacrifice, in loss and sometimes in bankruptcy.'

And to the above editorial has been appended the following:

"Why are you crying, little Goldilocks?" asked the Stranger. "I am crying because I am afraid of the big, bad bogeyman," said Goldilocks. "Has he hurt you?" asked the Stranger. "He scares me," said Goldilocks, "for whenever I come near him he gives me candies and cakes and toys." "Don't you like these things?" asked the Stranger. "I love them," said Goldilocks, "but he also gives them to the little girl who lives in the little shack at the foot of the hill." "What's wrong with that?" asked the Stranger. "The Santa Claus I always knew never gave anything to her," said Goldilocks, "and so I know he must be a bogeyman."

### ONE SOURCE OF LOTTERY PROFIT

Because holders of winning tickets in French lotteries of 1933 have failed to claim their prizes, more than \$1,300,000 has become government property. One prize of \$650,000 remains unclaimed. There also are ten prizes of \$65,000 and many smaller ones.

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## 'Call-Bulletin' Case Is Held Up by Board

After ordering on Tuesday last that unless the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin," a Hearst newspaper, reinstated Dean S. Jennings, an editorial employee, within ten days it would be cited to the N.R.A. compliance board, the National Labor Relations Board announced in Washington that it had temporarily set aside the decision at the request of Blackwell Smith, general counsel for the N.R.A.

Jennings a rewrite man on the afternoon newspaper, claimed he was forced to resign because of his connection with the Newspaper Guild, an organization of newswriters.

The board announced that it had consented to reopen the case "in order to afford the N.R.A. further opportunity to present the circumstances connected with the adoption of the newspaper code and of rearguing the questions involved."

Two issues were involved in the Jennings case —(1) whether the Labor Relations Board could take jurisdiction, and (2) whether Jennings' departure from his job was due to his activity as a member of the American Newspaper Guild.

The board, in its decision, ruled "yes" on both questions.

A newspaper interview by Elisha Hanson, counsel for the "Call-Bulletin" and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, intimates that at the rehearing of the case, the date of which has not yet been set, the publishers will rely on the plea that the "freedom of the press" is violated by the decision of the board; that the guaranty of a free press had been agreed to by the President in approving the code, and that "no agency created by the President could modify the code in a manner which the President agreed not to use."

## Former Supervisor W. P. Stanton Defeated for Bridge Director

Victim of a bitter fight in the Board of Supervisors last Monday, former Supervisor William P. Stanton failed of re-election to the directorate of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District.

Despite a gallant fight in his behalf by President James B. McSheehy, Supervisor Arthur M. Brown, Jr., was elected to the position formerly occupied by Stanton. McSheehy is quoted as saying that the defeat of Stanton was "wrong." The public utilities committee had named Stanton in the nomination resolution, together with the other four incumbents.

The successful candidates, beside Brown, were William P. Filmer, Congressman Richard J. Welch, Hugo D. Newhouse and John P. McLaughlin, all incumbents, whose terms would have expired December 24.

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## Effect of Depression Revealed in Survey

What the prolonged depression did to the lives of a large number of workers who, though retaining their jobs, suffered serious curtailment of their incomes, is told in a report just published by the Department of Labor on "Earnings and Standards of Living of 1000 Employees During the Depression."

The survey was made last summer by the Department of Labor in co-operation with representatives of eighteen unions and a special advisory committee.

As a result of lower wages and especially of reduced working time the annual earnings of the breadwinners of the families investigated have been greatly reduced. Of the 980 workers who reported their earnings two out of every three earned less than \$1500 per year; one out of every three earned less than \$1000; and one out of every ten averaged less than \$500 per year.

In comparing their earnings of April, 1933, with July, 1929, it was found that seven out of every ten suffered a drop in their earnings of 20 per cent or more; three out of every ten had a reduction of 40 per cent or more; and one out of every ten reported a loss of 60 per cent or more.

### Aid Given to Relatives and Friends

In spite of the large reductions in the annual income of the workers investigated, one out of every three families reported that they had contributed cash or groceries to relatives or friends in 1932. Men who had been supporting a family of three or four found themselves as chief breadwinners for seven or eight. Sometimes it was a married son or daughter who had returned with children to the parents' home. Often it was the parents who were forced to seek food and shelter for themselves and their younger children in the homes of married sons and daughters. There were also brothers and sisters and other relatives who needed aid.

Of the 370 families, 44 (one out of every eight) who owned or were buying their homes in 1929, had lost them either through foreclosure or forfeiture; 272 of the 848 families (one out of every three) who had savings accumulated prior to the depression spent all of their savings to provide their daily necessities; 295 of the 939 workers (one out of every three) who carried life insurance either dropped or cashed in their policies; 74 of the 305 workers (one out of every four) who carried accident insurance were obliged to drop it; 524 families had incurred debts running from \$50 to \$1000 per family.

### Borrowing Began After Depleting Savings

These debts were not incurred lightly. On the contrary, the report shows that the borrowing of money started only after all allowances for recreation, education, housing, clothing, health, and even food had been drastically reduced. In some cases, the reductions were dangerously below the minimum.

Boys and girls to the number of 157 either had

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dropped out of school or college or had deferred entrance, and 225 families had moved at least once within the last four years, mainly to reduce their rent allowances.

Most families reported no purchases of clothes since 1930 or 1931. A few men purchased only one cheap suit in three years. Others had nothing but their work overalls. Women who formerly bought ready-made dresses now made their own from cheap remnants. Children were wearing sneakers instead of shoes to school.

### Could Not Afford Medical Attention

In nearly 30 per cent, or one-third of the families visited, one or more members required medical attention, which they could not afford. More than one-half of the families reported need of dental care. Whole families needed fillings or extractions. One-fourth of the families reported that at least one member was in need of eye examination or treatment. Among them were 72 children between the ages of 6 and 15 years.

Butter, milk, meat, fresh fruits and vegetables were most often drastically reduced, occasionally entirely eliminated from budgets. Corn meal, the cheaper cereals, fat bacon, beans and potatoes were the staples—many times the only articles of diet.

### Striking Los Angeles Car Men

#### Scorn Inadequate Company Offer

The strike of employees of the Los Angeles Railway Company, which was inaugurated two weeks ago, continues, with apparently little hope of an immediate settlement.

A proposal of the company to reinstate a minority of the strikers within ninety days was received with boos and hisses at a meeting of the union men on Tuesday last.

All efforts of the representative of the Department of Labor to bring about an agreement with the company have been futile so far.

Meanwhile the federal mediation board heard both sides in a threatened strike of trainmen and signalmen on the Pacific Electric Railway, the interurban system of the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

### INGRATITUDE

"The non-union man is a person who reaps where he has not sown. He is willing to profit by the aggressive efforts of others to whom he has given no support. Worse than that, he stands ready to stab in the back the very people who have made it possible for him to command a competence."—Heywood Broun.

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## How They Co-operate

A "congress of American industry to formulate a program upon which it can stand unitedly" has been in session in New York this week, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers. These "chieftains of industry," according to the Associated Press, are "intent upon taking their places on President Roosevelt's all-American Recovery team."

Presumably with this end in view they proceeded to issue a warning, through James A. Emery, general counsel for the association, who is regarded as "pointing the attitude of many business leaders," that "huge new expenditures by the federal government would increase the power of the inflationists' drive."

He inveighed against "any or all of the major suggestions for enlarged federal relief, a greater public works program, including government home construction; the cash payment of the soldiers' bonus, or any one of the numerous larger, social programs being urged," which, he said, would "plainly increase the pressure for reckless inflation or unendurable taxation."

He also described the recent decision of the Labor Board in favor of majority rule in collective bargaining, and said it "has made effective major provisions of the Wagner bill, which Congress rejected."

As the contribution of the association to the President's Recovery team, apparently, Emery suggested that unions be made as responsible before the law as employers, and favored legislation requiring "resort to a fair tribunal before legalizing strikes or lockouts." He also advocated "self-reform and self-policing by business."

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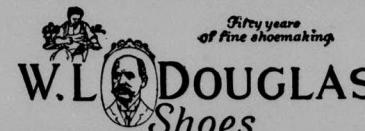
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## Humanitarianism in Business

Significant of the widespread change of sentiment on the subject of old-age pensions and kindred humanitarian proposals are the views expressed by M. S. Rukeyser, financial and economic writer for the Hearst press, who in a recent article urged that "pensions against old age should be charged up as an element in the cost of production in the making of goods and should represent dividends on a lifetime of work."

However, it is not from a humanitarian viewpoint entirely that the writer seeks to interest business men, but rather that scientific management "in the field of utilization of the human element in business" be inaugurated.

Moreover, a sensible scheme of old-age pensions would result in "turning public attention away from crack-brained schemes," following the "fine example" set by President Roosevelt.

"In their blithe inconsistency," says the writer, "accountants set up reserves against the depreciation, depletion and obsolescence of inanimate assets of a company, such as plant and machinery, but did not apply the same test to human beings. Accordingly, when the inevitable hazard of old age came upon the veteran worker the cost of maintaining him fell upon the community, or upon private charity, or upon his relatives."

With equal effect he might have used the well-worn instance of a business man providing pleasant pasture for the declining days of the horse which has worn himself out in his service, while allowing his superannuated human servants to shift for themselves.

Another factor that is expected to appeal to the average business man is the matter of "efficiency." "Once men were freed from the haunting specter of poverty in old age, they would produce more efficiently and consume with greater stability," says Rukeyser.

All of which is reminiscent of the desperate attempts of Prince Bismarck to stem the tide of Socialism in the German empire, which were responsible for the beginnings of humanitarian legislation as affecting workers. His plan was to lull the workers to contentment with existing conditions by offering them palliatives in the form of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and health insurance.

A grocer at Atlanta, Ga., has brought suit against a mill company for \$50,000 damages, alleging that the company had ordered that none of its 1800 employees should trade at his store. The merchant had incurred the enmity of the corporation by allowing the mill workers to leave their union dues with him to be turned over to the Textile Workers' Union.

## An "Individualist" Squeal

A rebuke to those industries which have cried to high heaven against "government in industry" while at the same time advocating that practice whenever they could see advantage to their own interests is administered by a publicity agency which is maintained in defense of "the interests." It quotes Samuel O. Dunn, editor of "The Railways Age," as saying:

"The outcome of the great struggle between the two economic systems of private enterprise and state socialism . . . will be determined mainly by whether many business men will quit promoting whatever socialistic policies they consider in their own immediate selfish interest and begin consistently to stand and fight for their professed principles and policies of less government in business, less subsidies in government and equal unfettered opportunity for all honest private initiative, enterprise and investment."

The publicity agency comments thus:

"The industry with which Mr. Dunn is connected, the railroads, has had a long and bitter experience with business men who, believing in individualism, were yet the first to advocate an extension of bureaucracy when they thought it might mean a few dollars in their pocket. Shippers who would have howled to the skies had government interfered with their affairs have advocated government-subsidized waterway carriers, and have helped bring about increasingly stringent regulation of the rails."

"Now other businesses are faced with similar problems. The threat of bureaucratic domination of industry looms constantly larger. The political appointee, once servant of the people, is coming to be master. More and more decisions affecting private endeavors are made, not by owners and managers of the property, but by public officials.

"As Mr. Dunn says, every believer in individualism must enlist if the fight against the onrushing forces of bureaucracy are to be won. The business man who advocates any form of socialism, even though it may temporarily profit him, gives ammunition to the enemy."

## Prevailing Wage on Relief Work

The influence of men of liberal and humane economic views upon such gatherings as the recent United States Conference of Mayors in Chicago is reflected in the proposal adopted at the instance of Mayor LaGuardia of New York.

The plan calls for a "large-scale undertaking of public works" and the slashing of red tape to facilitate borrowing for unemployment relief projects. It proposes the virtual abolition of interest rates of municipal public works borrowings under a new government agency, definitely dividing the responsibility of relief into two classifications:

(1) Relief of the unemployed "under an established system of public works supervised by the federal government"; (2) responsibility for relief of "unemployables" by cities and states.

The mayors' resolution asked that prevailing wage rates be provided in the new public works set-up and lent support to the proposal for unemployment insurance.

Another resolution of the conference asked that the National Resources Board organize a survey of city problems in the "same manner that great relief has been given agriculture."

When people complain of the high cost of relief—and it is high—ask them about the high cost of relieving Charles G. Dawes. The federal government put up \$90,000,000 to relieve Dawes and his bank in Chicago. The federal government, from May 23, 1933, to October 31, 1934, put up \$85,238,448 for general relief purposes in the whole State of Illinois. Relief for Dawes, \$80,000,000 advanced, \$90,000,000 pledged; relief for all the rest of Illinois for sixteen months, \$85,238,448.

While deplored the defeat of William P. Stanton for re-election to the Golden Gate bridge directorate, union labor can console itself with the fact that it is well represented on the board by Congressman Richard J. Welch and John P. McLaughlin.

It would be a "suicidal folly" to abandon the "new deal" now and let nature take "its ruthless course," according to Donald Richberg of the National Emergency Council. The government is prepared, however, he said, to reduce steadily the volume of federal activities and expenditures as soon as private capital displays its willingness and ability to reduce the load of unemployment.

The persistency with which the American Newspaper Publishers' Association demanded a "constitutional guaranty" of the freedom of the press in the N.R.A. code for that industry is now explained. Counsel for the "Call-Bulletin" before the National Labor Relations Board in the Jennings case made it clear that the "freedom" desired was the right to check organizations of employees by discharging those who exercised the lawful prerogative of joining together for collective bargaining.

Samuel Insull has been acquitted in Chicago of using the mails to defraud. After chasing him half way around the world and bringing him back to face trial in a city which was ready to mob him a few months ago, his acquittal was greeted with cheers from the crowded court room. It was another illustration of the impossibility of "convicting a million dollars." But the state will take up where the federal government left off. Several other indictments against him and his wrecking crew are yet to be disposed of.

The militiamen who were called out to police the waterfront during the longshore strike in San Francisco last July are having difficulty in collecting their wages from the state. More than \$20,000 is due them, and an action in mandamus has been brought by the adjutant general to compel the state controller to audit the bills. This is now before the Supreme Court. Alleging that the original petition does not state sufficient facts, an answer has been filed seeking dismissal of the case. The resubmission to the court may result in a further delay of three months. It might be suggested to the disappointed soldiers that they place the matter of collection of their pay in the hands of the state labor commissioner.

The Japanese are poor innovators but magnificent imitators, says a current writer. If someone starts manufacturing a product in a Western country the Japanese are usually able to produce a competitive product as good, or almost as good, at a fraction of the price. Between 1931 and 1933 Japan increased her world exports of rayon yarn by 322 per cent; her exports of woolen yarn by 514 per cent; her exports of woolen piece goods by 788 per cent. In addition she is sending other products into the world market to be sold at prices American and English manufacturers can not meet. This is partly due to Japanese efficiency—and largely due to low wages, depreciation of the yen and long working hours. The Japanese worker puts in between fifty-five and sixty hours a week, and all major industries have been formed into cartels and trusts to lower costs. It seems certain that a trade war will develop before long. Already both England and the United States have put up tariff barriers to lessen imports of certain Japanese products. However, Japan is a good customer of both countries, and it is obvious that if her exports are cut off she will retaliate by reducing her imports.

## Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which is one of Uncle Sam's other names, has a cool million dollars to lend for home mortgage relief. A million dollars is a lot of money in any language and if you don't believe it, try and get yourself a million. Now here, ladies and gents, we have a million dollars for the various nephews and nieces to come and get for the relief of distressed mortgagees, as they are called when the bank comes around trying to collect what isn't there.

And there is no line forming on the right to get this money. All over the country banks are saying they'd like to make loans for home repair and modernization, under the government's insured loans proposals. Only a relative few are going after these loans. There is one good reason: People, if they are honest—and most are—will not borrow money unless they believe they can pay it back, and they can not pay it back without jobs. Nor will they undertake obligations unless they feel secure in their present jobs—and millions do not.

So, there is no great race to see who can get to the window first to borrow all this pile of money.

\* \* \*

Look at the situation any way you like and the first essential is jobs and security of income.

America has the capacity to produce more than it has ever used and our normal needs never have been anywhere met.

We seem to be in a sink hole out of which we climb a step and fall back a step—idle machinery, plenty of raw materials, plenty of needs for goods, plenty of man power to run all the machinery and more. The missing link, with which to hook these things together, just doesn't seem to show up.

When there is a solid foundation on which men and women can face the future they will take a chance and borrow money. If there is not that foundation they borrow money only under the pressure of irresistible need.

\* \* \*

The craving for this solid foundation is shown, let us remark, somewhat by the enormous vote polled for Upton Sinclair, wisely or otherwise, and by the re-election of Governor Olson in Minnesota. It will be a good idea not to take too lightly those expressions of popular feeling. They mean plenty.

The election results are interpreted generally to mean that the progressive spirit is growing. In any event it is safe to say that popular resentment against exploitation and greed is growing.

But let us never overlook the fact that while popular or mass resentment is growing, the relatively small but immensely powerful group of great corporate interests is hitching up its belt for a new and fiercer fight on labor and on the rights of labor. This winter will see a real effort on the part of wealth to win back some of the ground it has lost and when wealth goes into action it has a bagful of tricks it can use.

\* \* \*

Caesar was told to beware the Ides of March, but the workers of today will do well to beware the Ides of any and every month. The retainers of entrenched and armored wealth are on the warpath.

The Congress just elected looks ready for anything, but just because it is ready for anything it may do a great many things that make much noise and mean little. It may, for example, pour out upon us a great rush of superficial medicine. What this country needs is a good remedy for depression, not a collection of pills, cathartic or soporific—and there is plenty of chance that many of the new Congress will turn out to be mere pill vendors.

Observe that the President hasn't let loose any

volleys of praise. He must have his own reasons for caution and perhaps he knows what is in the deck.

However, it will be a winter of plenty of doings and when spring comes once more to wash away the snows and the frost bites of winter we shall be a wiser nation. Let us hope we have no more punishment to endure. Of that we have had enough.

### Street Railway Arbitration Case

#### Expected to Close This Week

Closing arguments in the arbitration case of Carmen's Union No. 1004 and the Market Street Railway Company were expected to be delivered yesterday and the board indicated it would immediately take the case under advisement.

Wednesday's sessions of the board were devoted to a presentation of the company's arguments against granting increased wages and shorter hours by Bert Hammerstein, vice-president of the company, who also was closely questioned by H. P. Melinkow, representing the union. Hammerstein declared he anticipated a decrease in revenue of \$330,000 upon completion of the bay

bridge. Melinkow insisted decreased revenue would be accompanied by decreased operating expenses.

### Unemployment Insurance Law

#### Subject of Hearings Held Here

A legislative joint committee appointed by the special session of the Legislature has been sitting in San Francisco this week hearing representatives of those interested in a state unemployment insurance law.

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg of the State Federation of Labor was among those heard by the committee. He urged that the entire cost be borne by employers and the state. It was indicated, however, that the committee favored putting the entire cost on employer and employee.

The task of drawing up a bill embodying the views of the committee was delegated to Assemblyman Feigenbaum, the chairman.

Retail Clerks' Union No. 47 of Alameda County announces that the two shoe stores of Peters Bros. in Oakland have signed an agreement with the union for the year 1935.



## Private Employment Insurance Fails Miserably When Put to Test

Of interest to workers, in connection with the various plans on social legislation, and particularly to those who are now or may have been in the past deluded as to mythical promises made by employer-controlled schemes for "better relations with the workers," "employee savings" and "stock ownership" are the unemployment insurance plans of corporations. That these plans have not been able to provide the benefits promised to the few workers they cover is shown by a study published in June by the "Monthly Labor Review" of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which brings up to date the investigations of private unemployment insurance schemes conducted by the Bureau in 1931 and 1932. The findings are stated to prove conclusively that such plans can not be depended upon for aid in unemployment, much less for other results. Says a recent number of "Social Security" in a review of the publication:

"In the first place, their coverage is so small as to be practically insignificant. The Bureau could not get any satisfactory statistics on the number of workers now covered, but declares that 'it is probable that it is considerably smaller than in 1931,' when only 160,000 employees were covered by private systems. Of this number, 65,000 were covered by joint agreements between companies and unions, 50,000 by company plans and 45,000 by trade union systems.

"When the real need for them occurs, many of these grandiose plans are found to have completely pattered out. Of the twenty-six joint agreements between employers and trade unions in 1931 only five are now in existence. Only sixteen of the twenty-three company plans established are now in operation, although out of the fifty-one strictly trade union [sic] plans forty-one are known to be still in operation.

"The benefits paid by the company plans are ludicrously low. Under one plan, entered into by three firms in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1930, \$737.62 was paid in three years, although the number of employees of the three concerns dropped from 330 in September, 1930, to 261 in the same month of 1933. The much-heralded General Electric plan has broken down at its paying

end and whatever funds are available are disbursed on a 'merit' basis. According to the Review, 'no benefits have been paid to some employees and other employees have been paid benefits for a much longer period than that provided by the plan. The amount of weekly benefit, instead of being fixed, has varied with the needs of the individual.' This has happened despite the fact that employees are forced to contribute to this fund.

"Another well advertised plan in Rochester, New York, which started off with eighteen concerns and ended with only six paying benefits, provided only \$49,316 to 451 workers. The concerns still in the plan include such large corporations as the Eastman Kodak Company, the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company and the Taylor Instrument Company. . . .

"The inherent weakness of these plans—the small number of workers covered and the impossibility of building up reserves to maintain benefit payments for any length of time—makes reliance upon private unemployment insurance schemes a tragic delusion."

## Beware of Misrepresentation Regarding Union-Made Shoes

John J. Mara, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, is asking union workers to refuse to purchase any shoes unless they carry the stamp of the organization. He says:

"If you are true to your obligation as a trade unionist you will buy only shoes bearing the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. It is noticeable that some of the shoes being manufactured in Brockton, Mass., are being stamped 'Made in Brockton,' 'Made in the Brockton district,' or 'Union-made.'

"This is called to your attention because it is likely to confuse some trade unionists and their friends, when they endeavor to purchase shoes bearing our union stamp. To avoid this confusion, all members of organized labor and their friends should insist upon a distinct impression of the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in all shoes purchased.

"Do not accept statements that a shoe does not bear the stamp but is made under union conditions. Look for the stamp. Only shoes bearing our stamp are made according to labor standards established by the American Federation of Labor.

"Remember, shoes made in Brockton or in the Brockton district no longer bear the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union."

William W. Hansen Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin President  
Geo. J. Asmussen Secretary  
**UNITED UNDERTAKERS**  
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New Funeral Home and Chapel  
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## New Building Trades Department Formed Under A. F. of L. Direction

In accordance with the direction of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, seven unions met at A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington last week and formed a new Building Trades Department. The old Building Trades Department, headed by M. J. McDonough, is as a consequence no longer recognized by the A. F. of L.

The convention was called by President William Green of the A. F. of L., who presided. Following organization on the first day, a committee was appointed to confer with the old Building Trades Department in an endeavor to arrange a settlement of the difficulties which arose when the department refused at San Francisco to seat delegates from the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electrical Workers' unions. No agreement was reached and organization of the new department, with election of officers, was completed on the third day.

The officers elected were J. W. Williams of the Carpenters, president; Herbert Rivers, Teamsters, secretary-treasurer; John Possehl, Operating Engineers, first vice-president; Richard J. Gray, Bricklayers, second vice-president; Dan W. Tracy, Electrical Workers, third vice-president; William McCarthy, Marble Workers, fourth vice-president; Tom L. Hughes, Teamsters, fifth vice-president; Joseph V. Moreschi, Hod Carriers, sixth vice-president. President Williams, a veteran trades unionist, is from St. Louis, Mo. He is vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The new officers will serve until the next regular convention of the department, and will also serve the unexpired terms this year of the officers of the former Building Trades Department.

Unions represented at the special convention were Carpenters, Stationary Engineers, Marble Polishers, Teamsters, Bricklayers, Electrical Workers and Hod Carriers. Unions which remained affiliated with the unrecognized Building Trades Department and refused to attend the special convention were Asbestos Workers, Boilermakers, Iron Workers, Elevator Constructors, Granite Cutters, Lathers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers, Roofers and Stone Masons.

## TECHNICAL ENGINEERS ELECT

The annual election of Technical Engineers and Draftsmen's Union No. 11, held Wednesday night in the Labor Temple, resulted as follows: Ivan Flamm, president; C. V. Patterson, vice-president; J. F. Coughlan, recording secretary; Frank Keville, financial secretary; Ray Grier, treasurer; Howard Miller, sergeant-at-arms; Tom Ronan, guard, and Rodney Surrhyne, trustee. Coughlan and Patterson were named delegates to the Labor Council.

## The EVANGELINE

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN  
Weekly Rates: \$7.00 to \$9.00 INCLUDES MEALS  
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MAJOR CAROLINE ANTRIM, Manager

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Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
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## Better Housing Plan

Keeping step with the rapid pace set by the 3850 campaign committees in other parts of the country, San Francisco's Better Housing Campaign has set out to exceed as far as possible the \$10,000,000 already attained, according to a statement by Executive Chairman Frederick H. Meyer.

So rapid is the pace, he said, that bank clearings and business generally have increased as the volume of modernization work has grown. Meyer went on to say:

"Temporary suspension of the housing canvasses has been requested in some cities by contractors who want to catch up with contracts already signed."

Skilled laborers and contractors are by no means the only ones benefiting directly from the Better Housing Campaigns, Meyer pointed out. Building material manufacturers are so busy that some have doubled the number of employees on their payrolls, he said, while one lumber company in Massachusetts distributed an entire carload of storm windows in one day.

"Fatter pay envelopes have stimulated business in many parts of the country," Meyer continued. "Much of the money in the pay envelopes of the people put to work by the Better Housing Campaign goes straight to the retail store. And bank clearings have advanced with building permits. For instance, Little Rock, Ark., reported a 65 per cent gain in bank clearings last month over October, 1933."

Latest news from the Federal Housing Administration in Washington shows that 3850 campaigns have been organized, he said, while more than ten thousand banks with resources of over 39 billion dollars have been approved for granting modernization loans. Over 34,000 loans have been granted.

## Community Chest Drive

The Community Chest has again proved itself a truly community enterprise, according to J. H. Threlkeld, chairman of the campaign committee, who states that men and women, differing in race, creed and political party, are united in their determination that San Francisco shall give the necessary help to homeless children, poverty-stricken sick people, handicapped people, old people and young people needing advice and recreation.

Thousands of public-spirited citizens have spent arduous days ringing doorbells and explaining the urgency of the Chest appeal as they solicited contributions throughout the residential and business districts of the city.

Ray W. Smith, executive director, urges any who have not already made their subscriptions to telephone Chest headquarters—Graystone 8711—so that a solicitor may be sent with a pledge card, or mail the subscription to Community Chest headquarters, 527 Mason street.

"Many who have already made their subscriptions may, after reconsideration and a fuller realization of the importance and extra needs of the Community Chest, justify to themselves an increase over what they have already given, says Smith. "I want to urge all such to send their additional subscriptions to campaign headquarters as quickly as possible."

"There may be others in San Francisco who for one reason or another did not subscribe when they were solicited by one of the volunteer workers but who may now have reconsidered and may desire to have a part in this humanitarian enterprise. I urge such persons also to send their subscriptions to the Community Chest headquarters.

Dependent as the campaign is, and properly should be, upon the volunteer workers for all of its soliciting, it is always possible that one might not reach you. In this event, please send or bring your subscription to the Chest whether or not you are called upon to do so. The goal cannot be achieved unless all of us increase who can increase and give who can give."

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: John A. Martin, member of Teamsters' Union No. 85; John J. Kinsella, Longshoremen's Union No. 38-79; George W. Kober, Steamfitters' Union No. 590; John F. Kirby, Plumbers' Union; Edward J. Thornton, Typographical Union No. 21; Frederick W. A. Werth, Typographical Union No. 21; Jesse E. Tousley, Typographical Union No. 21; John Gerstenberg, Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union No. 31-125.

### DAIRY STRIKE PREDICTED

Thomas F. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of Westchester Local No. 338, Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Mount Vernon, N. Y., predicts that a nation-wide strike in the dairy industry will very probably occur by the first of January, unless an N.R.A. code covering dairy employees becomes effective by that time. He added: "Officials at Washington are astounded by the non-co-operation of the milk dealers."

### MIDDLETON SUCCEEDS HENDERSON

Arthur Henderson, long secretary of the British Labor party, has resigned because of ill health. J. S. Middleton, former assistant secretary, has been advanced to the secretaryship, according to advices from London.

## Chance for Machinists

The San Francisco Civil Service Commission has given public notice that an examination of applicants for positions as machinists, Class M254, will be held by the commission at 154 City Hall beginning December 21, 1934.

The duties of the position include general bench or hand work and operation of machine tools in the construction, assembling, installation or repair of machinery or equipment, involving the use of general machine shop equipment and the skill and experience of a journeyman machinist.

The general scope of the examination includes experience, 250 points; general knowledge of duties, 500; relative capacity, 200; age, 50—a total of 1000 points. The rating necessary to constitute the passing mark for any or all of the tests will be fixed prior to the opening of the identification sheets.

Applicants must have resided in San Francisco a year preceding December 4; must be 21 years old or over, and citizens of the United States. They must pass a satisfactory medical examination. Those claiming preference as war veterans must present their evidence for record by the commission.

Application blanks may be had at the office of the commission not later than December 14. Applicants should not appear for examination until notified by mail.

Non-dancer (urged to lend the orchestra a hand): "But I know nothing about music." "All you have to do is to jangle that bell." "But suppose I come in at the wrong place?" "You can't—in jazz."—Ex.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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Surplus . . . . . \$4,000,000.00

Reserves and Undivided Profits . . \$3,510,206.77

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The result of the International Typographical Union referendum election in San Francisco last Wednesday was as follows: Proposition No. 1—For, 461; against, 260. Proposition No. 2—For, 202; against, 512. Proposition No. 3—For, 425; against, 205.

In Oakland the vote of Typographical Union No. 36 on the same propositions was: No. 1—For, 139; against, 73. No. 2—For, 67; against, 127. No. 3—For, 143; against, 40.

Death exacted a heavy toll from the membership of the International Typographical Union in the San Francisco area last week-end, when two affiliates of the local union and one of Omaha Union No. 190 were claimed by the grim reaper.

The first of the three to succumb was Edward J. Thornton, 62, of the "Chronicle" composing room staff, who died at his home, 1466 Twenty-first avenue, Friday, November 30, after many weeks of illness. Born in Santa Rosa, Calif., in 1872, Mr. Thornton had acquired a good education and became a journeyman printer at an unusually early age. In 1916 he resigned from the composing room foremanship of the Seattle "Times," came to San Francisco and became identified with the "Chronicle," where he also directed composing room work at one time. Mr. Thornton's survivors are his widow, son, Howard, and two daughters, Miss Betty Thornton and Mrs. George Antipa. Mr. Thornton's funeral was at 10 o'clock last Monday morning. The esteem in which he was held was attested by the large number of friends who attended the services and whose sympathy for the family bereft of a loving husband and devoted father was expressed in the wealth of floral tributes which surrounded the bier. Following the services the body of Mr. Thornton was conveyed to Olivet Memorial Park. Messrs. F. F. Bebergall, R. H. Boone, R. L. Boone, Ross Heller, A. Odegaard and R. J. Young, all of the "Chronicle" chapel, were the pallbearers.

Frederic W. A. Werth, a member of Omaha Typographical Union, died in Daly City December 1 at the age of 77 years. Mr. Werth, a native of Germany, formerly was affiliated with San Francisco Union. Although Mr. Werth was a mute, he was an exceptionally good compositor, being able to print in three languages—English, German and Hebrew—and because of this extraordinary ability his services were seldom unsought. The last time he was issued a traveling card by San Francisco Union was in 1908, when he resigned a position with the A. Carlisle Company to go East. Because of infirmities incident to his advanced years, he retired from trade activities two years ago and returned to California, and had been in San Francisco only a month when he passed away. Mr. Werth was the husband of the late Josephine Werth and the father of Mrs. Sophie Banks, Mrs. Minnie Bernhard and Mrs. Tillie O'Donnell. Three brothers, August, Henry and Louis Werth, and a sister, Mrs. Matilda Yunza, also survive him. Funeral services for

**JAS. H. REILLY & CO.**

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**JIMMY'S LUNCH**

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Mr. Werth were held in the Gothic chapel of James H. Reilly & Co. at 2 p. m. last Monday. His body was borne to its final resting place in Woodlawn Memorial Park by six of his fellow unionists—J. W. McIntyre, J. F. McKenna, C. O. Ranft, George Rankin, A. M. Wright and G. S. Hollis.

The passing of Jesse E. Tousley of the "Examiner" chapel on December 1 was not wholly unexpected. Mr. Tousley had been in failing health for three or four years and had been confined to a hospital much of that time. He was born in Wisconsin sixty-two years ago. Between 1906 and 1920 he was a frequent visitor to San Francisco. His residence here had been continuous since the latter year, during most of which time he was an "Examiner" employee. Mr. Tousley held membership in the Typographical Union; Nelson A. Miles Camp No. 10, U. S. V. W., and the I. O. O. F. of Hanford, Calif. Mr. Tousley's death means the loss to organized labor of a consistent union man and the taking away of a kind husband and father. The surviving members of his family are his widow, Mrs. Clara Tousley, and two daughters, Mrs. Mabel Toepfer and Miss Verna Tousley. The union's service was read at Mr. Tousley's funeral last Tuesday. Interment of the body was in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, with military ceremonial. C. W. Cody, G. M. Hearst, J. W. Kelly, R. C. Kimbrough, G. F. Maguire and C. B. Monroe of the "Examiner" composing room were the pallbearers.

Another daily newspaper was born in Stockton, Calif., on November 30. It has been christened the "Evening News." S. N. Webster is the publisher of the new daily. Publisher Webster says, in the opening paragraph of his pledge, which appears on the first page of the initial issue of the "Evening News": "In presenting to the people of this community the first issue of the Stockton 'Evening News,' the publisher points with pride to the whole-hearted support given this new institution. This is reflected not only in the large amount of advertising contained in this issue, but in the thousands of subscriptions received before the newspaper actually existed. For this expression of confidence the publisher offers his sincere gratitude." As to politics, the paper has assumed an attitude of independence. "Politically," the publisher says, "the Stockton 'Evening News' will be independent. While the publisher has his own views regarding political issues, it is not his purpose to dictate to the people as to how to vote. In formulating editorial policies, principle will be placed above politics." Mr. Webster says he selected Stockton as a field for his future business operations and his home not by chance, but after having analyzed conditions in various parts of the United States. It's truly a privilege to live in San Joaquin county, and Stockton offers a greater opportunity for business success than any city in the West. The new paper's weight at birth was twenty-eight "pages." Some child! Physically, as well as mentally, it has the appearance of a rugged baby. With no hint of discouragement, it is apparent this youngster is fully equipped to make the fight necessary for its survival in these parlous times for business adventure. From a typographical viewpoint, the "Evening News" already has taken on a metropolitan air, with a prospect of showing its older brothers and sisters on the Pacific Coast how they should look when "all dressed up" even before it reaches its adolescent age. Its present sleek appearance would indicate it is aspiring for the honor of being the arbiter of newspaper "style." In another year you probably will see a newspaper "dream walking," with silk tie atop, gold-headed ebony stick in hand, and gray suede spat-covered "pats." Oh, yes! You thought we were going to overlook this important fact. We couldn't do that. The union label of the Stockton Allied Printing Trades Council may be seen fluttering from the mast of the "Evening

News." Mr. Webster, your courage and daring are laudable; your enterprise is praiseworthy. We, with legions of others, are wishing you every success. Your success will mean greater success for Stockton and prosperous San Joaquin Valley, and their success means an even greater, more glorious California!

The kindness and generosity of C. E. ("Charlie") Fipps of the Secretary's Chapel have made it possible for the union's officers to extend further service to the membership. Mr. Fipps has presented to the union a complete set of maps—maps of the world, of North America, South America, Central America, Asia, etc., printed and distributed by the National Geographic Society and strictly up to the minute in every detail. The union has not as yet established a travel bureau service, but here is an opportunity for all globetrotting union printers to come in and plan the courses of their next world tours. Thank you, Mr. Fipps, for your invaluable contribution to the union's service department.

A certain hungry lookin' printer drifted into the office of "Al" Neilson, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, yesterday. The little finger of the left hand of the aforesaid emaciated individual was entwined in a double strand of crimson string. "Al," whose eye had been attracted to the vividly decorated digit, became curious, and asked, facetiously, "Whad' you forget?" "Nothin'; why?" was the answer. "Then, why the reminder on the little finger?" was Al's comeback. "Oh, that's easy," said the man who looked like a disciple of Dr. McCoy, "I promised the wife and kids to take them to the turkey dinner to be given by the Woman's Auxiliary to Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, and the engagement is too important to forget, therefore the bandage. Which serves to remind me the Oakland ladies are going to spread the table in I. O. O. F. Hall at 6 p. m. Saturday, December 8. December 8? Let's see. Gee! That's next Saturday, isn't it? I'll have to hustle home an' tell the wife not to make another engagement for that date. S'long, Al!" "Wait a minute!" shouts "Al." "Got ye'r tickets? No? How many d'ya want? Four? All right, here they are. Somehow or other those Oakland girls got the idea I was a salesman. I don't want to destroy that idea, or lose any part of any reputation I have, so here's a chance for me to sustain a part of that 'rep.' Sold!" "All right, Al. Thank you. I'll see you Saturday night, December 8, in I. O. O. F. Hall, Oakland, along with the rest of the crowd I know will be there. And we'll all have a svelegant time, too, you can wager on that. Goo'by!"

Writing from New Hampton, Iowa, where he has been living the last few years, Fred W. Linder, member of the union who has retired from the printing trade, informs the secretary of the union of a temporary change of address. Mr. Linder left New Hampton last week for an extended visit with his sister in St. Peter, Minn. For a time, at least, Mr. Linder's mail will be delivered to 522 South Third street, of that Minnesota city.

With the football season on the wane and the Thanksgiving holiday a mere matter of history, alibis for failure to attend band rehearsals can not be accepted. The next rehearsal of the Typographical Union Band will be at 10:30 a. m. Sunday, December 9, in the recreation rooms of the union, 16 First street. Come prepared for a fast rehearsal for that big entertainment that is in the making. With your co-operation the entertainment can be made the outstanding social event of the union since it was chartered.

### CAUSE AND EFFECT

The list of prize winners at a recent picnic read: "Mrs. Smith won the ladies' rolling-pin throwing contest by hurling a pin 75 feet. Mr. Smith won the 100-yard dash."—"Labor."

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Indications of business improving on the newspapers was an extra insert on the "Examiner" and also one on the "Chronicle" the past week.

James T. Moore, former member of No. 18, who went to the Union Printers' Home from Chicago several years ago, suffering from stomach ailment, writes that though now confined to bed he is feeling pretty good, determined to put up a fight for recovery. He is loud in his praises of the treatment and care given him at the Home.

Munroe Roberts, as secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., in reporting to the M. T. D. U. convention held in Chicago last September, again "runs wild," showing a reckless disregard for the facts of the case of the "outlaw" unions. He also makes misstatements regarding the attitude of the International Typographical Union and its executive council on the mailer issue. Despite the moral and financial assistance given mailers affiliated and non-affiliated with the M. T. D. U. by the executive council of the I. T. U., Roberts stated, "It cannot be said that the present executive council of the I. T. U. has not acted cleverly in their determination to keep the mailers down." The executive council of the I. T. U. favors the dissolution of the M. T. D. U., placing all mailer locals on the same basis of equality as printer locals of the I. T. U., for instance, such as the "outlaw" unions are today. In which event the only "down" involved would be the political job-holders—the M. T. D. U. officers.

Roberts further stated: "They (the executive council of the I. T. U.) got the mailers to disagree among themselves. They were successful in influencing five of our local unions to withdraw from the M. T. D. U." The present executive council had no more to do with the case of mailer unions withdrawing from the M. T. D. U. than the man in the moon. Dictatorial policies, securing no benefits for working members, and misappropriation of mailer moneys, with no accounting being given by M. T. D. U. officials, were among the principal reasons for five mailer unions tossing the M. T. D. U. overboard. As concerns the five "outlaw" unions: Boston and Chicago mailer unions were suspended from the M. T. D. U. for their refusal to continue paying per capita to that organization. Washington, D. C., Mailers' Union just stopped paying per capita to the M. T. D. U., and was never officially suspended by M. T. D. U. officers. San Francisco, Milwaukee and Cincinnati mailed unions seceded from the M. T. D. U. of their own free will and accord; and, so far as has been learned, none of the "outlaw" mailer unions has even missed the M. T. D. U. But, on the contrary, after having witnessed certain actions of M. T. D. U. officers, they thank their lucky stars they are no longer affiliated with the M. T. D. U.

### STATE BOARDS MAY REMOVE EAGLE

The National Industrial Recovery Board has authorized state N.R.A. compliance directors to deprive restaurant code violators of the right to use N.R.A. insignia. Such action must be based

upon adequate evidence, the board specified, but removals must be prompt in all cases where satisfactory evidence is obtained and proper restitution is not made forthwith. Any such removal is subject to appeal to the N.R.A. compliance division. State compliance directors were also authorized to restore the right to use N.R.A. insignia when restitution is made and evidence of present compliance furnished.

### "SUNNY JIM" BALL AND FROLIC

Under the auspices of the Pioneers of the Big Fire, Inc., a "Sunny Jim" ball and newsboys' frolic" is to be held in the gold room of the Palace Hotel on Sunday, December 23, 1934. The "frolic" will run from 2 to 6 p. m. and the ball from 8 p. m. until midnight. The "frolic" will provide entertainment, refreshments and gifts for all newsboys in San Francisco under the age of 14, all free. A committee of prominent San Francisco men and women, headed by Judge Thomas F. Graham, is making arrangements for both events.

### PEACEFUL PICKETING LEGAL

District Judge Sam M. Thompson of Cheyenne, Wyo., in handing down a decision refusing G. W. Plummer an injunction against employees on strike picketing his place of business, ruled that picketing is legal when conducted in a peaceful manner. Members of Culinary Workers No. 337 are on strike against the Moffatt Cafe and Cafeteria, operated by Plummer. The decision is in keeping with similar decisions in different parts of the country.

### SEATTLE UPHOLSTERERS

Seattle upholsterers have started to lay their case before the newly set-up board of arbitration, and are making considerable favorable progress in the hearings.

### MACHINISTS ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual election of Machinists' Union No. 68, held Wednesday night last in the Labor Temple, the following were the successful candidates: W. T. Henneberry, president; Stanley Dorr, vice-president; E. F. Dillon, recording secretary; T. W. Howard, financial secretary; Harry Hook, business agent; James E. Hare, treasurer; Otto Liebold, trustee; Fred Shultz, conductor; P. W. Buckley, inside sentinel; delegates to Labor Council, Harry Hook, Harry Scher, E. F. Dillon, W. J. Slattery and H. J. Schulze; executive committee, J. A. Duncan, J. R. Coats, C. Norberg, W. J. Slattery, A. Muller, R. Koch, William Snell, T. McGovern, L. A. Wills, E. Harris, M. Stratis and A. Romanov; law and legislative committee, D. P. Haggerty, Jack Duncan and W. J. Slattery; delegates to Metal Trades Council, Harry Scher, D. P. Haggerty and Harry Hook.

## RELIABILITY

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## Tim Reardon's Report

In summarizing the reports of the various divisions of the Department of Industrial Relations for November, Timothy Reardon, director, feels that particular mention should be made of the report of the Division of Immigration and Housing, wherein attention is called to the fact that there is now no labor disturbance in our agricultural areas. Better treatment and better housing of the agricultural workers are responsible for this condition, which has been brought about in conformity with the policy of the department and its divisions which have been dealing with the agricultural situation.

The report of the state labor commissioner, as well as the report of the Division of Industrial Welfare, shows real results in the collection of wages and the adjustment of many labor controversies, as well as continued prosecutions of those who would defraud their workers and are not amenable to reason and proper adjudication.

The report of the Division of Employment Agencies shows a healthy increase in the number of people put to work, both by a comparison of this year with last year and of this month with the month previous.

The report of the Division of Fire Safety again brings up the policy of the N.R.A. in dealing with service industries. While this report can only deal with the cleaning and dyeing industry, because that is the only industry coming under the supervision of the state fire marshal, this department knows that this same regrettable condition maintains in all service industries of California, and through its code department is lending full support to a correction of this situation as it may apply to the service industries in the State of California.

The department realized the necessity for interesting every citizen in California in accident prevention, as all employees are at times subjected to home, public, motor vehicle or industrial accidents, and has under way at this time plans for a large safety conference in the near future.

### "FACTORY TO MEN'S WEAR WEARER"

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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902 MARKET STREET  
PRE-HOLIDAY SALE  
NOW ON  
UNION MADE  
SUITS and OVERCOATS  
AS LOW AS  
**\$18.85 - - and - - \$21.85**

## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 30, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Waitresses No. 48, Hilda Baldwin vice Grace Brennan. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Redwood Empire Association, relative to concerted efforts to secure finances for adequate road approaches to the Golden Gate bridge. California Highway Commission, State Department of Public Works, Golden Gate Highway District, mayor of San Francisco, promising co-operation in providing finances for construction of approach roads to Golden Gate bridge. Mayor's office, promising assistance in the matter of several resolutions adopted by this Council at last meeting. Minutes of Building Trades Council. Scope circulars for civil service examinations for machinists.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application for boycott of Gill Ranch, Dixon, Calif., by Teamsters' Joint Executive Council; by Upholsterers No. 28, for boycott against Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company and Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company of Portland, Ore. Letters transmitting donations for Mother Lode Miners No. 48, Jackson, Calif., from Butchers No. 508, Federation of Teachers No. 61, Laundry Workers, Longshoremen, Local 38-79. Borden's Delivery Company, relative to Holthouse Ranch. Sleepy Hollow Certified Milk Company, asking that meeting with representatives of dairy-men be deferred to December 10. K. L. Fitzgerald, recording secretary of Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, thanking for contribution of bread shipments by Bakery Wagon Drivers.

San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, soliciting purchase of Christmas seals. Moved that Council purchase \$5 worth of same. Carried. Secretary submitted list of contributions to Jackson

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Gragnano Products Company.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
J. C. Hunkens' Grocery Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Sutro Baths.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.

miners up to date: Received, \$1825; forwarded to Jackson, \$1590; balance on hand, \$235.

Correspondence with Harry Hopkins, administrator of emergency relief, Washington, D. C., read and explained by President Vandeleur and Secretary O'Connell, and giving explanation of the reasons why Council opposes Administrative Bulletin No. 64, issued by Vernon D. Northrop, which changes present system of relief. Position of officers indorsed by delegates.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Controversy with Sleepy Hollow Ranch, laid over. Matters of culinary workers' controversy with Kress' and Hale Bros.' department stores, referred to President Vandeleur. Northrop's Administrative Bulletin No. 64 discussed by committee and secretary instructed to telegraph to Washington Council's opposition to changing the present system so as to reduce the weekly income of those on relief. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks, Hunkens' grocery stores all unfair. Bakery Wagon Drivers have donated 500 pounds of bread per week to Jackson miners. Musicians request to be informed about all changes in relief system. Filling Station Employees are making satisfactory progress and have made donation to Jackson miners.

Trustees approved bills, which were ordered paid.

**Receipts, \$842.30; expenditures, \$311.10.**

Council adjourned at 8:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor and services; patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

### NEW COMPENSATION FUND MANAGER

Following the resignation of W. G. Cannon, manager of the State Compensation Fund, Clark B. Day, who formerly held the position under Governor Richardson, was appointed to succeed him. Timothy A. Reardon, chairman of the commission, denied that politics was involved in the change. The position pays a salary of \$7500 a year. Had Cannon remained in office until the first of the year he would have been blanketed in under civil service rules under the recently adopted constitutional amendment, which is expected to be ratified by the Legislature.

Every step taken in the operation of government should be under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people.—Benjamin Harrison.

### Unusually Good Food

## MAISON PAUL RESTAURANT



BANQUET AND  
PRIVATE PARTY  
ACCOMMODATIONS  
PRIVATE BOOTHS

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UNDerhill 6798

## Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

It is peculiar how people who manage to scrape up enough money to go into a two-by-four business consider that they are entitled to ride on the backs of the workers into the millionaire class.

The lady who runs Betty's Restaurant, at 2170 Geary street, is a case of this sort. Last week she called up the business agent of Cooks' Union, Local 44, and told him what she thought of that old Labor Clarion, its editor and the writer of these notes. She also wanted to know what right we had to tell people not to patronize her place; that it was none of our business how much wages she paid her help, even if she did pay her dishwasher 11 cents an hour, or at the rate of \$1 for a nine-hour day. Where did we get the idea that people should only work eight hours and five days a week? Who do we think we are that we try to tell her how she should run her business? etc. The lady's English and accent were everything to be desired. It was her dishwasher, her business, her rights that were interfered with; to hear her lay down the law no person but she is entitled to any rights. The Labor Clarion ought to be put out of business.

The thing we can learn from this is that it pays a union to elect a press agent, and it also pays organized labor to write for and support its own press. If the bosses take the trouble to read the Labor Clarion union men and women should be energetic enough to take up their pens and occasionally air their views and their grievances. Lastly, be sure that you tell all your friends that Betty feels hurt, and all because that nasty old Labor Clarion tells the public not to eat in non-union houses.

The Roosevelt, Pig 'n' Whistle, Foster's, Clinton's and the White Log Taverns are still being fought by our joint board, so stay away; and please buy your chop suey (if you must have it) anywhere but in the Federal Cafe in the 1000 block on Market street.

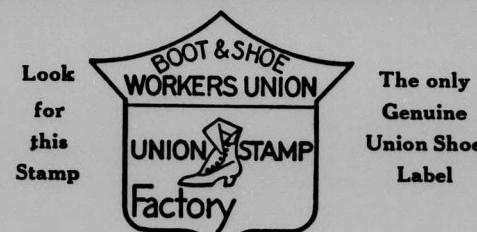
Always look for our union house card and you can't go wrong.

### Clothing Workers Collect From Unemployment Insurance Fund

Rochester's (New York) 6500 unemployed clothing workers have begun to share in a \$75,000 reserve fund set up since 1928 by agreement between manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Six firms are participating in the job insurance plan, the success of which is regarded as especially interesting in view of current discussion of unemployment insurance throughout the country.

Each of the workers affected will receive a percentage of what he or she would have received had earnings not been terminated by lay-offs.



Union Label Shoes

At BENDER'S

\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50

UNION CLERKS

BENDER'S

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)

## Strike of Butchers in Northwest Wins Substantial Wage Increase

A nine weeks' strike carried on by the Northwest Council of Butchers' Unions in Portland and Seattle against Swift & Co. ended last week with the acceptance of a proposal by the Portland Central Labor Council committee which was adopted by the unions.

The only obstacle to a final settlement of the Swift fight is the Seattle branch house. At the request of the meat cutters and dealers, Al Jussett, president of the Northwest Council of Butchers' Unions, agreed to the calling off of the strike and boycott even though the branch house was not yet settled. It was expected this would be accomplished soon.

However, the firm's name was removed from the Seattle Labor Council's "unfair list."

The points gained were recognition, an 8 per cent wage increase, reinstatement of all regular workers who struck, restoration of all rights and privileges, and the inauguration of a preferential list of the extra men who walked out in sympathy. Swift can not employ new help until all union

men and "extras" are given jobs, thereby insuring eventual employment to men who were about to be laid off.

### DOROTHY THOMPSON TO LECTURE

"Is Adolf Hitler a demigod or demagogue?" "Is he the savior of a great and ravished people, or is he the evil genius of Germania?" "What has happened to Christianity and Judaism under the new Reich?" "Was communism a 'menace' in Germany before the advent of the Nazis?" "Will the Nazi regime survive?" These are the highlights of the questions which Dorothy Thompson, famed European news correspondent, will seek to answer when she speaks on "The Crisis in Germany" on Monday night, December 10, for the Liberal Forum, at Scottish Rite Auditorium. Miss Thompson is the wife of Sinclair Lewis.

### TO FORM UNION LABEL LEAGUE

With the object of forming a union label league for the East Bay district, a meeting of representatives "of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor" has been called to meet tonight in the Oakland Labor Temple.

## Shake-Up in State Offices Hits Compensation Fund Employees

Following the action of the State Board of Equalization recently in discharging 129 employees on the eve of the blanketing-in date under civil service provisions, sixteen employees of the State Compensation Insurance Fund have been notified that their service will terminate on December 18.

The action was taken, Chairman Timothy A. Reardon explained, to bring about the unification of civil service in the department, in which there are approximately 250 employees.

Those served with notice will be eligible to take the civil service examinations under the newly enacted measure that goes into effect December 20. The date for the examinations has not been fixed but there will be an interim of unfilled positions.

Among those served notice that their employment will cease December 18 are included insurance agents, safety inspectors and attorneys, drawing wages ranging from \$100 to \$250 a month.

Shop early and call for the union label.

# Let's Listen in to this conversation



*Here's what they are saying:*

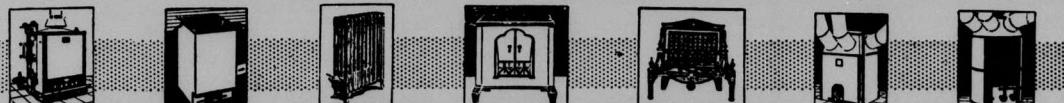
"It's no trouble to get a Federal Housing Loan for Gas Heating Equipment. We can have three years to pay and payments are only a few dollars a month."

"Let's get it done right away. I just can't keep this house warm with all my other things to do. It is something we should have done a long time ago."

These folks are absolutely right. And there are thousands of families doing the same thing.

It is important, too, to do it now. January and February just ahead are the coldest months of the year. And there is nothing that compares with Gas Heating for thorough, whole house warmth that can cope with any kind of weather.

Perhaps you have other home modernization plans. Painting, papering, general fixing up of your home anew again. Then by all means install gas heating equipment to help keep your home freshly bright and new looking for years to come. An immediate installation can be made, quickly and without bother or inconvenience to the regular routine of your home.



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277-1234

## President's Column

-By EDWARD B. VANDELEUR

**Milk Wagon Drivers' Union**—William Casey, business representative of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, is to be congratulated for the hard and stubborn fight he is conducting against the unfair chain stores. Long hours and low wages have been the principle and policy of chain stores for years. Many of our fine merchants were forced out of business by these cutthroat stores, which have no interest in our community other than to take our good money, placing it in the pockets of Eastern bankers. Not satisfied with that, they now wish to drive out of San Francisco the milk wagon drivers who depend entirely upon the delivery of milk to the homes for a livelihood. Milk is sold cheaply by chain stores to lure the housewife to the store. Organized labor and its friends should refuse to give union-earned money to stores which work their employees long hours for low wages. The milk wagon drivers appeal to you and have a right to demand of you that you purchase milk from the wagon. Many drivers are now unemployed and many more will be unemployed unless you buy milk from the wagon.

**Muny Bus Driver**—A Municipal bus driver was obliged to stop his bus very suddenly at a street crossing, and in doing so grazed the side of Brother Sutton's taxi. Brother Sutton turned on the bus driver and gave vent to a volume of abuse and as the Muny bus driver sat smiling kept it up until he was exhausted and could say no more. Then the bus driver, smiling, replied: "I thought you'd be cross."

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union is doing its part toward helping the miners of Jackson, Amador County. Five hundred pounds of bread are being forwarded to the miners and their families weekly, in addition to a cash contribution. The officers and members of the Miners' Union are indeed grateful to Brother Kidwell and members of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union.

**Jackson Miners**—Jackson miners are in great distress and are suffering today while the four mine owners in that region enjoy immunity from government regulation given to no other industry. The special privileges given the mining industry have resulted in conditions which are keeping the miners out of employment. Despite the fact that the price of gold has increased greatly the mine owners feel that there is no occasion for them to increase the wages of the miners. They know that each time a miner descends 5000 or 6000 feet into the darkness of those pits he takes his life in his hands. Yet they value human life so cheaply that they are not willing to pay more than \$3 a day for the men who risk their lives. Members of organized labor in San Francisco recognize the fairness of the miners' demands, and to their everlasting credit let it be said that they are sending generous assistance to these stricken people.

**Seger Speaks at Dreamland**—Gerhart Seger, former labor member of the German Reichstag, will speak at the Dreamland Auditorium in San Francisco Wednesday, December 12, at 8:15 p. m. Seger is well informed on Germany, and is also an outstanding orator in English. This meeting has the approval of President William Green of

the American Federation of Labor. The Rt. Rev. Edward Lambe Parsons will preside.

**Molders**—Brother Frank Brown of the Molders has just returned from a trip through the Northwest after attending the executive board meeting of the International Molders' Union of North America at Cincinnati, Ohio, of which he is a member. Brother Brown reports a very good feeling among the labor unions throughout the East. The officers of the unions feel that a decided improvement in business will take place in the next couple of months. Organized labor in San Francisco will be greatly benefited by improved conditions throughout the East.

**Chauffeurs**—The Chauffeurs' Union will do whatever possible to repeal the present chauffeurs' licensing fee. The motor vehicle act of the State of California imposes a tax on the chauffeurs for the privilege of working and earning a living. Brother Sutton says that such a tax is wrong and should be abolished. The State Federation of Labor agrees with Brother Sutton and will assist the chauffeurs at Sacramento.

## To Restore Pay Cuts

The executive committee of the General Conference on Government Economies, composed of representatives of labor organizations, recently conferred with Senator McCarran of Nevada on restoration of government workers' pay, according to word from Washington.

The General Conference on Government Economies was brought into existence by President Green of the A. F. of L. last January.

"It doesn't make any difference who leads the fight," Senator McCarran told the delegation. "The only thing we are after is to obtain full pay restoration on January 1. I am perfectly willing to follow any senator who is trying to advance this cause and to be of any usefulness I can to obtain this justified pay restoration."

The senator denounced the pay cut as indefensible and declared it should be repealed at the earliest possible date.

## Bona Fide Union Wins

Returns from the balloting of maritime workers on the question of who shall represent them in collective bargaining seem to indicate that the "company unions" and the communist Marine Workers' Union are greatly in the minority, and that the overwhelming sentiment of the sailors favors the International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

According to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, the vote, which was conducted by the National Labor Board, revealed that of 977 unlicensed personnel employees of Pacific Coast oil tankers, 709 voted for the International Seamen's Union, 220 for company unions, 24 for the Marine Workers' Union, and 24 were "scattering."

Employees of vessels of Standard, Union, General Petroleum and Richfield oil company vessels participated in the voting, which was conducted as a result of the settlement of the maritime and longshore strike of last summer under terms prescribed by the President's National Longshoremen's Board.

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Our Specialty—HAM AND EGG SANDWICH WITH  
BOTTLE MILWAUKEE BEER, 25c